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PO OUR SUBSCINEERS

#### FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1857.

55"Mr. Hexxy M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general tra-ling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by

LING, JAMES DERGING, J. HANNETT, R. S. JARDE, THOM. D. NICE, R. W. MORRESON, E. W. WILEY, WR. I. WATERMAN, AIRT. H. CARSON, D. K. MURIN, BES. F. SWAIN, T. ARIEMAN, and P. DAVIS.

SEP-Mr. C. W. JARES, NO. I HAITESON STOCK, Chrimati, Obio, is our general sollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. TROMAS, WILLIAM H. TROMAS, THOM. M. JARDE, Dr. A. I. CHILLES, GROSGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

#### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Nahum Capen, postmaster at Boston, Massachu-

setts, vice Edwin C. Bailey, resigned, to take effect from 1st October next.

Benjamin F. Tillotson, of Minnesota Territory, receiver of public moneys at Faribault, Minnesota, vice Lorenzo D. Smith, resigned.

Volney Hascall, of Michigan, register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice George F. Kidder, who declines the office.

### . THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue cannot fail to prove more than ordinarily acceptable to its numerous readers from the varied, interesting, and important character of its contents. It contains full details of the capitulation of Gen. Walker, and his subsequent arrival in this country; the latest news from California, Washington, and Oregon; a complete summary of European intelligence; an elaborate and carefully-prepared review of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court; the fugitive-slave case in Ohio; the Virginia election : the election riots in Washington ; the great railroad excursion to St. Louis; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekly Union is a large and handsome sheet, printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made

The Daily Union is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the Tri-Weekly Union (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

### ABOLITION ENSLAYES WHITE MEN.

We use the term "enslave" for want of a better It is not half strong enough for our purpose; not half strong enough to give a just idea of the miseries inflicted on the white race by liberating the black race. A half century ago Napoleon saw, and said, that liberating negroes was equivalent to enslaving white men, and congratulated some of the French islanders that they had not liberated theirs. The author, John Davy, from whom we shall quote, is an enthusiastic abolitionist, who spent three years in the West Indies, and wrote a work entitled "The West Indies Before and Since Emancipation."

He thinks the emancipation project successful and one of his arguments in its favor is, that it keeps up the price of sugar, which otherwise would have declined. Now, this is but too true. Sugar sells for four times as much as it would have sold for but for West India and South American emancipation; and cotton and rice, and coffee, and all other slave products, the necessaries of life to the poor, are at killing prices.

The freed negroes have become idle savages, and the laboring whites of Europe and America have to do double work for half pay to obtain the necessaries of life. Worse than this: cut off from the once great markets of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America for the sale of the products of their skilful industry, they lack employment and starve by the million. The reviews and newspapers-indeed. almost the whole modern literature of England, France, and Germany-justify our assertion. The reader will see that the word "enslave" is far too weak to express the wrong which negro abolition in the Register:

In reading the extracts which we shall annex from Mr. Davy one is surprised to see how unmindful and regardless he is of the evils which abolition has inflicted on the poor whites in Barbadoes. He describes them as a privileged class before emancipation, acting as a useful and necessary police; now as the most miserable, soon to become the most degraded, of the human race; for they are driven to field labor, which he says is fatal to the white man in the West Indies. His revolting picture of the morals of the negroes shows that they, too, have lost much in losing masters to enforce decency, morality, and industry among them.

We are prepared with abundant evidence to prove that the high prices of most of the necessaries of life, and the want of employment with white laborers in Europe and America, are chiefly owing to negro emancipation; and that the abolitionists are starving the whites and making savages of the liberated slaves. The facts on which we rely are, however, so generally known, that we think no black-republican will dispute our assertions.

Our quotations are from Mr. Davy's account of the

Island of Barbadoes: "Now, had the slave trade and slavery not been abolished in our colonies, who can say, reflecting on these fluctuations, that the condition of the planters generally would have been less disastrous than at present? This we are sure of, that the cultivation of the cane would we are sure or, that the curiovation of the cane would have been vastly augmented in the virgin soils of British Guiana and Trinidad, and the slave population of these countries enormously increased, with proportional increase of danger of outbreak, insurrection, and ruin. Further, over-production—a supply exceeding the demand—would probably have resulted, with its constant attendant—distress to the producers."

Speaking of the poor laboring whites he says:

Speaking of the poor laboring whites he says:

"Previous to emancipation they were of far more importance than subsequently; then the militia, which for a long period was the sole defence of Barbadoes, was principally composed of them; then those who were not small proprietors had a certain allowance of land granted to them by the larger proprietors on the condition of performing military service according to a law to that effect. So situated, easily supporting themselves and families with little exertion, it is not surprising that they acquired the habits which now unfortunately distinguish them. After emancipation, the law alluded to ceased to be in force; and the militiamen ceasing to serve, they were permitted no longer to retain rent free the land before allowed them; and hence, with their acquired habits, in a great measure their present miscrable condition."

"The poor whites, or "red legs," as they are contemptously called, from the red hue of their naked legs, are located most in the more distant parts of the island—dis-

thousy called, from the red line of their naked legs, are located most in the more distant parts of the island—dis-tant in relation to Bridgetown, its capital and chief soa port—viz: in the Scotland district, and in the poorer por-tion of St. Philip's and St. Lucy's. Now that they are

obliged to support themselves as they can, they are variously employed. Those who possess a little land, or who rent a few acres, cultivate chiefly those crops which require least labor and the smallest means, such as ground provisions, arrowroot, aloes, and perhaps a little cotton. I have seen one of them at work on his ground in a manner not a little characteristic: a hoe in one hand, an umbrella in the other, which he held over his head, and a face-cloth over his face.

cising much control over their passions; and, in consequence, that many of them are given to pilfering and addicted to lying; are quarretsome and abusive, and in anger apt to exchange blows as readily as words, and to inflict them with harsh severity on all in their power, whether it be a wife, a child, or the dumb beast? This want of control over their feelings, with little or no moral or religious check, makes them often cruel in the treatment of their children and brutal in their conduct towards each other. It is no unusual thing to see women fighting one with another in stand-up fight, pugilistically like men; and even less so to see husband and wife exchanging blows, and to hear the horrid screams of the weaker when overpowered and severely punished; or to see a father or mother flogging a screaming child without mercy, and desisting only from weariness. Those who have any regard for quietude and comfort should fix their abode in Barbadoes at a good distance from a negro village; I say so from painful experience: their scolding, their 'talk,' as they call it, which they consider their privilege, is disturbing at the distance even of more than a hundred yards; and in these outbreaks it is useless to attempt to check them, they defe even the police taking a hundred yards; and in these outbreaks it is useless to attempt to check them; they defy even the police, taking the precaution, when vociferating their abuse, to stand at their own doors and not in the highway."

### COL THOMAS H HOLT

The democratic convention of the Louisville district met on Saturday last and unanimously nominated Col. Thomas H. Holt for Congress-a compli- yet been published in this country, we subjoin its ment alike due to his eminent talents, his unblemished integrity of character, and his long, effective, and distinguished services as an advocate of democratic principles. During the late presidential campaign Col. Holt was known to the whole country as one of the most gifted speakers of our party, and thousands and thousands of democrats in Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will bear testimony to the fidelity of his exertions and the eloquence of his words. In Kentucky, in particular, his services were conspicu ously effective.

Col. Holt was born in Kentucky, but has resided for several years in California, where he held an important official position. He now returns to his native State to renew his residence, and the convenhigh compliment of selecting him to be the standardbearer of his party in the severe struggle in the Louisville district, where older men and strong men actment of any customs or other regulation inconsistlive with every claim to high political consideration. ent with the treaty stipulations between Great Britain He will be opposed, as our readers are aware, by and foreign nations, precludes the possibility of any Humphrey Marshall. If the democratic voters of misunderstanding or difficulty between the customs this district are not intimidated by the murderous officers and the captains or consignees of foreign vesthreats of their know-nothing opponents, or driven sels entering the ports of New South Wales. A from the poils by revolvers and bowie-knives, Col. similar restriction in reference to the local legisla-Holt will be elected by a large majority. But, suc- tion and port and customs regulations of the East cessful or unsuccessful, he will do his whole duty India Company would effectually put an end to the in the pending canvass fearlessly and faithfully, and arbitrary and capricious exactions to which Ameriat least prepare the way for that changed condition of can vessels are sometimes forced to submit in the affairs when the public voice of his district can be different ports of the British East Indies. Such a fully and fairly heard through the ballot-box. He mandate from the home government would seem to enters on his arduous, dangerous, and, as some may be the more necessary inasmuch as American capthink, his almost hopeless canvass, with the most ardent wishes of success of every true patriot in the treaty of 1815 between Great Britain and the United

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW HAVEN Nobly have the democracy of New Haven responded from the ballot-box to the attempt of the blackrepublican legislature of Connecticut to subjugate them by a gerrymandering act. The result of the election in that city on Monday last is thus noticed

friends labored—the depressing influence of a law designed to throw the democratic party out of power in the city, without reference to the popular vote, and eral belief that such would be the effect of itcal belief that such would be the effect of it—notwith-standing the popularity of the opposition candidate for mayor, who was urged as 'above party influences'—not-withstanding they threw the Maine law overboard, and promised a general amnesty to rum-selling—notwith-standing the most subtle measures to disaffect 'adopt-ed citizens,' and create jealousies in the fire department— the democracy and friends of an economical city govern-ment rallied with a vigor seldom witnessed, and drove the conspirators to the wall! I Never was a faction were Never was a faction me completely dumbfounded at the failure of a well-contrived scheme! They had lost sight of the fact that New Hacronical is a democratic city; and pretended to believe, and so they told their party leaders in the legislature, that the democrats held power here only by fraudulent practices at the reliable and that the at the polls,' and that the 'gerrymander' law would prove it in the election. They added new conditions to the reg-istry of votes, and admitted that under this law the election would be honestly conducted; and so it has been.

And where are the conspirators? routed, 'horse, foot, and dragoons,' by one of the largest popular majorities, on one of the largest popular votes ever given in this city!"

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA-TIONS.

Below we give a correct list of the democratic congressional nominations in North Carolina. It will be seen that no nomination has yet been made in the 5th district :

1. Henry M. Shaw. 6. Alfred M. Scales, jr. Thomas Ruffin. Warren Winslow. 7. Burton Craige. 8. Thos. L. Clingman

## DISTRIBUTION IN TENNESSEE.

The land-distribution scheme appears to meet with little or no encouragement in Tennessee, in quarters where the know-nothings expected to make many converts. The Memphis Bulletin, (independent whig,) alluding to a public discussion in that city between the democratic and know-nothing candidates for gov-

ernor, savs : "Judging by the meeting yesterday, there is not going to be 'much in' this canvass, and we shall feel perfectly free, therefore, to stand off, and merely chronicle its progress. Not to be misunderstood, however, we have to say, just here, that if the American candidate expects to catch the votes of old-line whigs by this crude idea apportioning of the public lands among the States, leaving them to dispose of them, under the delusion that they are carrying out an old-line whig Clay policy, he is very probably 'reckoning without his host. When will politicians learn that the true whigs of this country are not to be carried by names of things, rather than the substance of things."

The Hon. William C. Preston is recommended by the Carolina Times for the presidency of the South BRITISH COLONIES IN AUSTRALIA COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

On the 3d December, 1853, the legislative cil of New South Wales passed an act "granting constitution to the colony." This act, having passed at too late a period to be submitted to the British brella in the other, which he held over his head, and a face-cloth over his face. Some who have been taught to read and write are engaged as book-keepers by the proprietors of the larger estates, with a pay of about six dollars a month, and board and lodging. Some are chiefly occupied in fishing, and that of a simple kind, by means of the easting net, and are to be seen exercising their skill on the shore, almost among the breakers, apparently at the risk of their lives. Some gain a livelihood as carters and grooms, and some as field laborers—a kind of occupation which, when slaves only were employed in fired labor, would have been resisted by them as an insupportable degradation, and even now is only engaged in from necessity, and with good reason, for they are ill fitted for such work."

"Owing to the want of such a system, or rather the itted for such work."

"Owing to the want of such a system, or rather the want of any good instruction, the great majority of these people, since cmancipation, have improved less in moral than in physical condition, to the disappointment of many of their well-wishers of sanguine dispositions who did not make sufficient allowance for inbred vices. Regarding these vices, is it surprising that they have no great regard for truth or principle, or that they have no great regard for truth or principle, or that they are incapable of exercising much control over their passions; and, in consequence, that many of them are given to pilfering and addicted to lying; are quarrelsome and abusive, and in ain are evidently drifting.

The two articles which relate to commercial regu-

lations are as follows: Art. 44. The colonial legislature shall not impo duties upon articles imported for the use of her Majesty's land or sea forces. No duty, prohibition, or restriction shall be established, no drawback on other privileges in favor of imports or exports be suppressed, nor shall any favor of imports or exports be suppressed, nor shall at navigation dues be imposed inconsistent with treaties between her Majesty's government and foreign powers. Art. 45. The legislature of the colony shall have pow

Art. 45. The legislature of the colony shall have power to impose such customs duties as it may deem expedient on the importation of products the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, its colonial possessions or dependencies, or of foreign countries; as also on all other merchandise so imported. It is understood, however, that no duty shall be imposed upon the importation of products the growth or manufacture of any country which shall not be equally applicable to similar products the growth or manufacture of all other countries.

In September, 1855, three months prior to the promulgation of the constitution of New South Wales. a new tariff of import duties was approved by the governor-general of the colony. This tariff went into operation September 12, 1856, and, as it has not

B	Description of Merchandise.		ty.
Į.	Beer, ale, and porter-in bottlesper gallon		02
1	Do do in casks do		04
ŀ	Coffeeper pound		04
e.	Cigars do		72
W	Molasses and sirupper cwt		80
	Brandy and ginper gallon	2	40
i	Rum and whiskey do	1	68
		2	40
N	Sugar-refined and candyper cwt	1	60
ľ	Do raw do		
9	Tobacco-manufacturedper pound		48
9	Do snuff do		48
	Tea do		1950
ľ	Winesper gallonfrom 48 cents to		

There are no export duties levied in the colony. Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in tion, as we have already stated, have paid him the Great Britain. Since 1852 port, entrance, clearance, and light-house duties have been suppressed.

The second clause of article 44, prohibiting the en States, are told that the East India Company are "a law unto themselves," and, consequently, not bound by any treaties between the mother country and foreign nations to which they are not parties. However independent and promising such pretensions may appear in matters relating to the government and political connexion of the British East Indies with the home government, they have proved a verstion and fr the American flag trading with that distant quarter of the world.

## HON. HENRY M. SHAW.

The nomination of this gentleman for Congress by the democracy of the first district North Carolina has called forth the warmest expressions of satisfac tion by the democratic press in and out of the State The Raleigh Standard says :

'The State contains no more fearless or devoted cham on of democratic principles than Henry M. Shaw. ring his former service in the House of Representatives he acquitted himself with much ability and zeal, and made a reputation of which his friends in all portions of made a reputation of which his friends in all portions of the State may well be proud. He will enter this campaign with added experience and popularity, and with a cause which of itself should command the approval and support of a large majority of the district. He has, it is true a formidable competitor; but that competitor will labor in valu to bolster up the sinking edifice of knownothingism. The late glorious result in Virginia foreshadows victory for us in both the first and sixth districts. Distribution is not as strong as it was under whig auspices; the embrace of 'Sam,' fatal to everything which it touches, has broken what charm there was in it. It is dead, for 'Sam' has endorsed and used it; and even before he laid his hands upon it, in the way of experiment and speculation, it lacked intrinsic value as an issue, and had but little vitality and force. had but little vitality and force Dr. Shaw will do his whole duty; let the opponent

of know-nothingism in the first district as one man do theirs. Victory is within their grasp, and will assuredly perch upon their standard, if they will only put forth their whole strength."

SINGULAR LOSS OF A CHILD. - A little child, of four years son of Mr. George S. Reed, of Gorham, New Hampshire was suddenly missing last Saturday evening, and an exten ded search of the village and its immediate vicinity, by large number of men and boys, which continued through the greater part of the night, proved unavailing for its discovery. The search was resumed Sunday morning, an the greater part of the night, proved unavailing for its dis-covery. The search was resumed Sunday morning, and it was not till near church-time that some person, going to a closet in a house adjoining that of Mr. Reed, discover-ed the lost child. It appears he had strayed in at the open door, and, being somewhat aspiring in his notions, had kept going up stairs until he reached the garret. There he had got into a closet, the door had in some way closed and shut him in, and when found he was sound asleep, pretty comfortable on the whole, and full "as well as could be expected."

old man named Markham was found by the ros An old man named anarkanian was found by the read-side in Palmer last Monday week suffering intensely from the ravages of small pox. The burning sun beat on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his hard condition. It was not till he had been taken over the hills to the hospital in Monson, and received the refreshing charities of that in stitution, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilberham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared he had been moved by order of the overseer of the poor to the limits of Palmer, and left by the roadside to perish.

set out some five hundred grape vines the present season set out some five hundred grape vines the present season that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilberham, and as soon the French is already company, was, by order of the United States government, surrendered to the representative of the French government, and was put on board the

# DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT. Estates.-The follow en received from the United States consul at Havana [Translation.]

nent, Captain Generalship, and Delegated Su intendency of Treasury of the ever faithful Isl

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT General Bureau of Colonies has communicated, inder date of the 30th of January last, to this govern ment and Captain-Generalship, by royal order, the follow

" Most Excellent Sin : The Minister of State says, ur "Mosr Exeklent Sin: The Minister of State says, under date of the 28th inst., to the Minister of State and Colonies, as follows: In view of the communication of your excellency of the 18th of September last, relative to the application in the provinces beyond sea of what is prescribed in regard to intestate estates of foreigners dying in the peninsula by article 28 of the royal decree respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, a circular, of which I annex a copy for your excellency, has been addressed to the foreign diplomatic body residing at this court, making known that hereafter the same regulations will be observed in all the dominions of Senin been addressed to the foreign diplomatic body residing at this court, making known that hereafter the same regulations will be observed in all the dominions of Spain with regard to the said matter of intestate and testamentary estates of subjects of other countries. By royal order I state this to your excellency in reply to your said communication, requesting that you will be pleased to communicate as soon as possible the appropriate orders to the superior authorities of all the provinces beyond sea, in order to prevent the difficulties which might arise from the regulation, to which reference has been made, coming to the knowledge of the foreign consular agents residing in those provinces before it became known to the said authorities. And the minister of her Britannic Majesty at this court having made known that he had information that the authorities of Cuba had not yet received the necessary orders to carry into effect said measure, her Majesty has been pleased to prescribe that I should lay it before your excellency, so that the said orders may be communicated by the next mail, in case this has not been already done. By royal order I make this statement to your excellency, and enclose the document which is cited for the purposes that have been indicated; and by the same royal order, communicated by the said Minister of State and Colonies, I transmit it to your excellency for your knowledge and its appropriate infillment, together with a copy of the circular which is mentioned."

And, for the purposes prescribed by her Majesty, (whom God preserve, I have ordered it to be millished together

lar which is mentioned."

And, for the purposes prescribed by her Majesty, (whom God preserve,) I have ordered it to be published, together with the circular which is herewith published.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, March 27, 1857.

## [Circular.]

FIRST DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Commercial Bureau, Palace, October 7, 1856. Dear siz: For the purpose of preventing disputes which frequently arise between the foreign consuls sta-tioned in the island of Cuba and the local authorities of tioned in the island of Cuba and the local authorities of that colonial province, in regard to the intervention of the former in the estates of intestates of their respective countries arising in that territory, it has been determined that the provisions of the 28th article of the royal decree respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, in respecting foreigners, or the 17th of November, 1852, in force only in the peninsula, shall also completely apply to the Spanish deminions beyond sea. Consequently, in all cases of abintestate death in said dominions of foreign subjects domiciliated or travelling therein, the local authorities shall, in conjunction with the consul of the nation to which the deceased belongs, draw up an inven-tory of the property and effects, and will adopt appro-priate measures to place them in suffections until the tory of the property and cheeks, and will adopt appro-priate measures to place them in safekeeping until the lawful heir shall come forward, or his legal representa-tive. In such intestate estates, as well as in testamenta-ry estates, the courts of the country alone shall have eog-nizance of claims which may be made for a distraint of property for the payment of creditors, and of any othe claim calling for the fulfilment of the obligations or re claim calling for the fulliliment of the obligations or re-sponsibilities contracted in Spain, er in favor of Spanish subjects; but at such time, and in like manner, when, owing to the numerous liabilities, the intestate estate of a foreign subject is declared under control of a general meeting of creditors, or, owing to any other cause, said intestate estate acquires a litigious character, the local authorities shall act by themselves and exercise their ju-risdiction according to law; the causal of the patient risdiction according to law; the consul of the natio risinction according to law; the consul of the nation to which the deceased person belongs limiting himself to representing the heirs who are absent, or are minors, or are incapacitated, as any person would do who was provided with a regular power of attorney. Which I hasten to make known to your lordship, requesting you to communicate it your government, that, I doubt not, will be able to avereging the conciliators views which have only able to appreciate the conciliatory views which have animated the government of her Majesty in adopting the measure I have mentioned. I avail myself, &c. Is conformable. There is a rubric. A copy.

DIAZ DE ARGUELLES,

VANA, March 27, 1857.

A copy: MANUEL AGUIRRE,
Commissioned Secretary of Superior
Civil Government. HAVANA, March 27, 1857.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Land Office. -- Official bonds received and approved at the General Land Office during the past week, ending

Wm. Brindle, receiver and disbursing agent at 10,000 register at Natchitoches, La. -at Champagnole, Ark.
Daniel Woodson, receiver and disbursing agent
at Doniphan, Kansas Territory
Andrew Hopkins, register at Nebraska city, Ne-55,000

ience that their sureties are jointly worth double nount of the penalty of the several bonds. The fishermen in the vicinity of Hudson are now in the

All the above officers have furnished satisfactory evi-

braska Territory------

midst of an abundant shad harvest. The "first run" was very small, and there were few in a net; those now caught are as large and beautiful as any ever offer market. Two companies are "hauling" from five dred to one thousand at a tide.

The Middletown Sentinel estimates the number of shad aught each day between Hartford and Saybrook at 25,-99. I. S. Otis, the heaviest shad-dealer at Saybrook, ends an average of 10,090 a day (Sundays excepted) to the New York market, besides what he salts for barreling. It is stated everywhere along the river that the ish were never more plenty or finer.—Albany Journal.

Alpense Kar alleges that epochs in a woman's life ar Alponze Kar alleges that epochs in a will, for instance, often say that such a thing happened when they bought a particular article of costume. Thus: "I recollect pera particular article of costume. Thus: "I recollect fectly well when Mrs. Jones took her third husb icctay well when Mrs. Jones took her third husband; Charles gave me my ermine tippet at that time." "Mrs. Williams was baptized and confirmed just one year ago last January, for I bought my blue velvet dress that month." "Old Mrs. Pope died last Wednesday six months, for I got my camel's-hair shawl on the day of

HISTORICAL SAYING .- "Look at those brave English roops! See how firm they stand! On my word, they are like carpets—not only true to their colors, but, by Jove, they never know when they're beaten."

[ Napoleon (the mids) at Waterloo.

There is a lady living in this city who had the misfo une a few years since to be deprived entirely and irre-coverably of her sight. She is at the head of a family, und cooks, bakes, irons, cleans house, sweeps the flow, and, in fact, does all her work, except the washing, without assistance, and it is said her house is the very picture of neatness. There are many women with two good eyes who don't do this.—Fall River Star.

A regulation of the committee of Lloyd's Register con a regulation of the committee of Lavya's negaser comes into effect on January 1st, 1858, to the effect that ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with iron knees which proceed to sea without college will have one year and riders prescribed by the rules will have one year ducted from the period to which they would otherwise entitled to be classed in the registry books.

The culture of grapes has been introduced with su in the vicinity of Fort Madison, Iowa. The wine made from the Iowa vineyards is described as equal to Long-worth's best. A Mr. Stempel has bought some nine acres on the bluff, on the west side of Fort Madison, and has set out some five hundred grape vines the present season.

of the French government, and was put steamship Arago, bound for Havre.

For the Union.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT. The leading British journals seem to be in some doubt as to the complexion of the new Parliament, though the organs of the present administration insist that the late elections have resulted in a complete triumph of the Premler in what was termed an appeal to the people. If this s the case, so far as the voice of the constit dicated the popular feeling, the people of England, it would seem, sanction the belligerent policy of the minister in relation to Persia and China, as well as his

But it should be borne in mind that the elections in England are not exactly parallel with those of the United States. In the former, some fifteen out of twenty of the people have no voice in them, and, consequently, no innce, and that what is called an appeal to the people in the election of members of Parliament is only an ap-peal to a very small portion of them—to the minority, in fact. The majority is permitted to huzza and make a great shout at the polls, and perhaps assist in carrying all they have to do in the business.

It would also appear that this comparatively small

number of voters—this select few—are by no means in accessible to corrupt and improper influences. Even the reputed organ of the successful minister thus discourses

"It is true that everything that was bad in elections forty or fifty years ago is not so bad now. The riot and abuse, the shame and toil, of the polling days, if not abolished, are at least abridged. The more glaring abominations which, in former times, frequently extended over several weeks, are now reduced to a few days. But, on the other hand, the old evils are extended and diffused. They exist in a greater number of places, and the undercurrent of meannesses and rascalities by which 'interests' are kept up—by which minorities are suddenly converted into majorities, or majorities wasted into minorities—is a current not less frequent nor less few than in the old time. It is in election matters as in so many other things—less coarse and violent villany, but not less vice; there is more decency than there was, but there is also more of secret fraud.

also more of secret fraud.

"Probably more than two-thirds of the late members for boroughs, who have not presented themselves for reclection, may be found telling their friends very plainly at the clubs that they found the expense too great. It might be borne for once or twice, but they could not stand it offener. We no longer see each man alone in single elections as semetimes horseverd when the rolls incle elections as semetimes horseverd when the rolls. stand to oftener. We no longer see each man alone in single elections, as sometimes happened when the polis might be legally kept open for a fortnight or three weeks; but, taking the aggregate, there is far more money spent in getting into Parliament than there was in the old ex-travagant times. If there be fewer 'enormous sacrifices' at the shrine of parliamentary positions, the number of the inconsiderable sacrifices is immensely increased."

If this be true, it is but poor encouragement for the extension of the right of suffrage in England, and we have a suspicion the preceding statement was intended to discourage the idea. Certain it is that it would be worse than uscless to extend the right of suffrage to a people who, it seems, are ready to self it to the highest bidder. They don't deserve a right which they prostitute to such base purposes; and nothing is more clear than that every approach to freedom by an ignorant and depressed people is only a step towards increased corruption. Let the people of the United States take warning from this exam ple, which we have presented for that express purpose let them comprehend that whenever the period shall as rive when they make a trade of their votes, they will not only lose their liberties, but deserve to become slaves There is no safeguard to freedom but the purity of elections, and when our citizens sell their votes they seil

Be this as it may, the triumph of a British minister is an election is very different from that of a candidate for the presidency chosen by a majority of the whole people of the United States, but few of whom, we hope and h lieve, have as yet entered into this fatal and disgraceful traffic, which is far worse than the African slave trade With regard, however, to the complexion and character of the new Parliament, its meeting is too recent to have dis closed any part of its future policy. It seems probable that the contest of parties will concentrate not so much on the foreign as the domestic policy of the government In the recent elections much was said about reform, and this will most likely be a prominent issue. Lord Palmer-ston is reputed a staunch liberal, but as yet we have not observed any overt acts in that direction.

He, or at least his capricious organ, the London Times, occasionally rails at the patronage of the govern-ment being exclusively bestowed on the aristocracy; yet we observe that all his foreign ministers, with the excep-tion of the warlike Chinese high commissioner, Sir John Bowring, (who, if not actually superseded, is what the New Yorkers call "overslaughed,") are either noble lords or branches of some noble stock. So, also, with the high military and naval officers, a large portion of the latter of whom, commanding squadrons, seem to be of the family of Seymours, the head of which stands very near the pinnacle of British aristocracy. The number of "honorables in all the departments of government is almost infinite We have nothing to say against this that is his lordship's affair; only it seems a little strange under a "lib cral" minister.

There will probably be something said in Parlie 65,000 about economy, and a great deal more about political economy, which last admits of endless discussion, inasmuch as, though all agree in its principles, all differ in their practical application. But the real old-fashion ed economy which consists in saving the people's money appears to be out of date in England, (if not in the Uni ted States ;) and the people of the former don't seem to care how much they spend so long as they can borrow the money. But it behooves us to be silent on this sub ject when we see this system resorted to in almost every State, city, town, and county of the United States. The old proverb about glass-houses admonishes us to hold our tongue. We presume, therefore, that there will not be much saving grace in the present Parliament. They may possibly cut off the heads or curtail the salaries of lew clerks that don't belong to the aristocracy, as ha been sometimes done by another honorable body which shall be nameless.

Another reform much wanted, and much talked of in England, is the administration of the law, which, as it exists at present, is one of the great grievances of that countheory all the people of England are equal in the eve of the law, yet in practice the most grievous inequalities prevail. It has become so intricate that the lawyers can't unravel its mysteries, so tedious in its pace that men must live to the age of the Patriarchs to see the end of a suit, and so expensive that a poor man must be stark mad to go to law, and a rich one not much wiser We sincerely wish them success in this branch of reform and earnestly hope they will prosper better than we have in this our Empire State. We have attempted to remedy the law's delay, and diminish its expenses, by establishing a multitude of new courts, in order that suitors may obtain more speedy justice by the privilege of appealing from one to another; a multitude of new judge whose jurisdiction is perpetually clashing, and who either possess or usurp the right of undoing what others have done; and where, while making a digest of the old laws they are passing six or eight hundred new ones per annum, which would baffle the digestion of an ostrich. How long will it be before wise men discover that the true way of reforming a system is by simplifying, not complicating The extension of the right of suffrage will, however

probably be the great question on which a rally will made against the minister. He is, as before stated, re puted a liberal, and the object will most likely be to put him to the test, and see how far he will go. It will then resolve itself into a question of popularity. There is, we think, no doubt that a great majority of the people of England are in favor of this extension, and there is as little doubt that those who already exercise the right of sufrage are opposed to any further extension, because, as the ministerial organ just quoted affirms, they sell their votes, they will thus become less valuable. The market will be glutted, and the price fall accordingly. Now, as the majority have no votes, and the minority have, we think it will require no great insight into the mysteries of futurity to predict that the "liberal" minister will, when

hard pushed, side with the latter, and oppose any mate

rial extension of the right of suffrage.

One thing is, however, certain: The minister has succeeded in ousting his most formidable opponents. The 'palm oil and ground nuts,' to which he so cloquently appealed in a late address to the manufacturers of Manchester, have proved irresistible, and their old representachester, have proved irrespuble, and their old representa-tives are discarded. Of the successes of Mesars. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson we know nothing; but the London Times confesses that the new Parliament will be some-what deficient in talent compared with the last, which was certainly not very distinguished in that respect. It can hardly afford to lose such men as Messrs. Bright, Coh ien, and Gibson, who, in the midst of the dull mediocrit which has characterized that body since the race of the giants became extinct, shone as stars of the first many

But our principal object in noticing the result of the late elections in England, whatever it may be, is to at ford ourselves an opportunity to express the opinion that the United States have very little interest in the success or defeat of either party. It is, we apprehend, of smal consequence to us whether whigs, tories, liberals, conservations. vatives, or radicals are in the ascendant in the British cabinet. In certain great fundamental points of policy they all agree, and, however they may differ in the mean all aim at the same end—the extension of British con merce and British power. The same selfish, exclusipatriotism; the same commercial avidity; the same am bition to retain the dominion of the seas; and the same bition to retain the dominton of the seas; and the same jealousy of the United States, as a prospective rival in all these, are the leading characteristics of all denominations of British statesmen. Whether Lord Derby, Lord Jein Russell, or Lord Palmerston steers the ship, she will pursue the same course, most especially in relation to th subject of slavery. On this point the people of England have all become fanatics, and no minister could sustain his position without becoming the instrument, or at least yielding to this tornado of new-fangled philanthropy. For these and other reasons, we think the elections in England of as little consequence to the United States as those of France or Maldo-Wallachias. A RETIRED STATESMAN.

THE RIOTS AND BLOODSHED AT OUR CITY ELEC TIONS.

The elective franchise is precious to freemen, and off, ous to tyrants only. No force nor menace should be permitted to disturb it. In all ages of our republic honerable citizens of every party have freely asserted and vindicated this inestimable franchise. The will of the people can never be collected without it. The blessings of good government are dependent upon it. Strike down this sacred right, extirpate it from among us, and the political institutions of our country will perish with it.
We should speedily witness a confusion of justice, a dissolution of the government, the spoliation of property, and all the direful calamities of civil war.

Consequences so full of terror and mischief every natriot should determine to avert. And the question is, not whether the elective franchise—that great and sacred principle of freedom—be entitled to safety and respect, out who are guilty of the daring, infamous assault that was made upon it?

A gang of lawless disturbers of the public peace came rom Baltimore to this city on Monday last; and at a early hour marched to the polls, with ruffian aspect, and with weapons drawn. How came they here? Who employed them to come? What useful, honorable purpose ad they to effect ? Not one of them voted, or even pre ended that he had a right to vote. The question reurs, then, Who induced the reckless miscreants to infes

our polls? In the absence of direct proof, we must form our judg ment and deduce conclusions from notorious and undis-puted facts. This lawless gang of bullies and assassin reached the city on the morning of the election, rushed to the polls, and attempted to prevent the democrats from voting. They cursed the foreigners, and fired upon them; hey attacked the police, and threatened the mayor; they rightened the timid, and they crushed the weak.

The poll-books show that the foreigners voted the de ocratic ticket throughout the city. It was because they supported the democratic party that they were wronged and insulted. Now, would democrate come from Balt more to prevent a democratic triumph here, and to insult and destroy one another? No; such an idea is irrational and absurd. The motive which brought them among us is obvious enough. The plug uglies travel, bully, and murder for wages. That starved, pennyless, and Christless gang are paid for serving political factions, and for subjecting themselves to the penaltics of justice and the perils of death. That is their vocation. They live by it.

and would perish without it.

In the present case their assaults were made upon the lemocratic voters—a settled fact that must carry a thoreach and resistless conviction to every candid mind that he democrats never invited the hirelings here

This infamous band had, long before, made successful offers of their prowess and services to control elections in other cities; and they have fiercely and steadily warred upon the democratic party. Urged by the success of their federal city and boldly affronted the dignity of justice at

the citadel of power. To check their base career, and to protect the freedom of election, every effort which prudence could devise was reely exerted by the civil authorities; and it was not antil the police officers had been overpowered and beaten off that the mayor applied to superior powers for a miktary support of the public law. Then, and not till theo, did the government order the company of marines to attend the civil magistrate, and to preserve the order de-

Before the marines could be marched from the Navy Yard to the scenes of violence and bloodshed, the brazen iscreants planted their cannon at the market-hous lose to the polls, and aimed to discharge its murderon contents upon the officers and marines while coming on In that crisis of the conflict, Captain Tyler, with the sense nd spirit which denote an able officer, marched, with payonets fixed, upon the cannon, and took possession of

Still, the scattered fragments of this infuriated gang red their pistols at the Captain and his troops, ar younded several gallant soldiers of the Marine Corps. was not till then that the marines fired, or offered lightest threat. On the contrary, the riot act was read, and the assurance given by the mayor that the public troops had come not to create, but to prevent, disturbance. But the turbulent wretches presumed upon tids, construed it into fear, and brought upon themselves condien punishment of their own procuring

That the single fire of the marines took effect upon some worthy citizens, as well as upon the ruffians who de serve death, is deeply lamented by everybody. But how the mischief which the ruffians were doing could be checked except by returning their wanton fire it is not easy to determine

A clamor has been raised against the government for political effect. But had the government acted in a spirit of hesitation or alarm, and withheld force, there would have fallen on the national councils a disgrace which might have reached the President himself. But the gov rnment acted with promptitude, efficiency, and wisdom and may well defy the efforts of faction and defeat to far en merited censure upon it.

The Toronto Times states that last year onethe gross population of that city was arrested for drunk-enness, and that at a recent feast the cost of the liquer exceeded the centributions of the city for one year to all the public charities. There are nearly five hund licensed and unlicensed groggeries in the city.

Horace P. Bennett, recently removed from Chicopee to Minnesota, fell from a load of lumber near St. Cloud, and the wheels passed directly over his body. He crantel bree-fourths of a nile to a house, in ten hours, where he lies at the point of death.

Rev. C. F. R. Shehane, one of the ablest and most diraguished preachers of the Universalist denomination in e country, died at Notasulga, Ala., on the 17th ult. of inflammation of the stomach, in the fifty-secon-